

**SUMMARY INFORMATION ON THE NEW CONTRIBUTIONS
OF THE DOCTORAL DISSERTATION**

1. Title: *Photojournalism about the U.S. President on the Washington Post*

2. Field/Specialization: Journalism

3. Code: 9320101

4. PhD Candidate: Dương Quốc Bình

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2. PhD. Vũ Huyền Nga

6. Training Institution: Academy of Journalism and Communication

7. New Conclusions of the Dissertation:

7.1. Approach:

- The dissertation contributes to systematizing and interpreting issues related to the theoretical and practical basis of photojournalism about heads of state; it conducts specialized, in-depth, and interdisciplinary research, and constructs a set of research indicators on photojournalism about the U.S. President on the Washington Post.

- The dissertation adopts a comparative approach between U.S. and Vietnamese journalism regarding photojournalism about the U.S. President and photojournalism about the leaders of the Party and State in Vietnam.

7.2. Content:

- The dissertation identifies four new conclusions regarding photojournalism about heads of state in terms of similarities and differences between the U.S. and Vietnam: subjects depicted, frequency and display, content portrayed, and presentation style.

+ *Subjects Depicted:* In the U.S., the subject is the individual president as the head of state. In Vietnam, the subjects are the leaders of the Party and State, including the General Secretary, the President, the Prime Minister, and the Chairman of the National Assembly.

+ *Frequency and Display:* Both countries' journalism shows high frequency. The Washington Post has a frequency of 70.69%; Vietnam's frequency

is even higher due to the mission and purpose of the press agencies. The display method differs: the U.S. spreads the president's photos across multiple pages and sections, while in Vietnam, such photos are primarily on the front page. Both countries predominantly feature news photos, with very few photo essays about heads of state.

+ *Content*: Both countries reflect leaders in their roles and functions as defined in the Constitution, Party Charter, and legal documents. The difference is that the U.S. also depicts the head of state in personal capacities with private life photos, while Vietnam does not.

The dissertation surveyed, analyzed, and proved the research hypotheses: Photojournalism about the U.S. President holds a prominent position on the Washington Post; the U.S. President is depicted both as a public figure and in private life in the Washington Post; the newspaper tends to support Democratic presidents more than Republican presidents.

+ *Form*: Both countries similarly prioritize medium shots, side angles, eye-level camera height, and central framing. The difference is that U.S. journalism uses more close-ups and back angles, whereas Vietnamese journalism does not. Regarding body language, both countries use many moments where the subject's gaze is not directed at the camera, and the subjects are often standing or walking; the U.S. uses more photos with the head of state's arm gestures than Vietnam; the U.S. sometimes blurs photos of the head of state, while Vietnam always emphasizes the recognizability of the leaders.

These *new conclusions* are practically significant in helping Vietnamese press agencies find solutions to enhance the role of photojournalism about the leaders of the Party and State, maximizing the power of photojournalism in propagating political tasks.

7.3. Proposals with Implications for Vietnam:

- The dissertation proposes several novel solutions: Constructing a set of photojournalism indicators about the leaders of the Party and State (section 3.2.2.1); Developing a five-step photo editing process for photojournalism about

the leaders of the Party and State (section 3.2.2.2); Establishing a course on photojournalism about the leaders of the Party and State with two groups of subjects (section 3.2.2.4).